



Introduction

Starting Point:

- DatalogMTL
- Inconsistency-Handling
- Repairs (granularity of KB statements)

Our Focus:

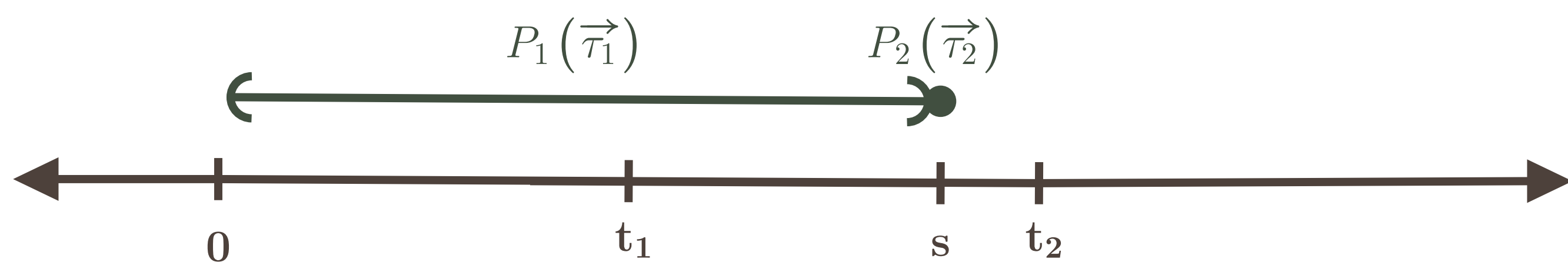
- Inconsistency-Handling in DatalogMTL
- Pointwise Repairs (fine-grained, sub-statement)

Language Considered:

- DatalogMTL[◇]

DatalogMTL

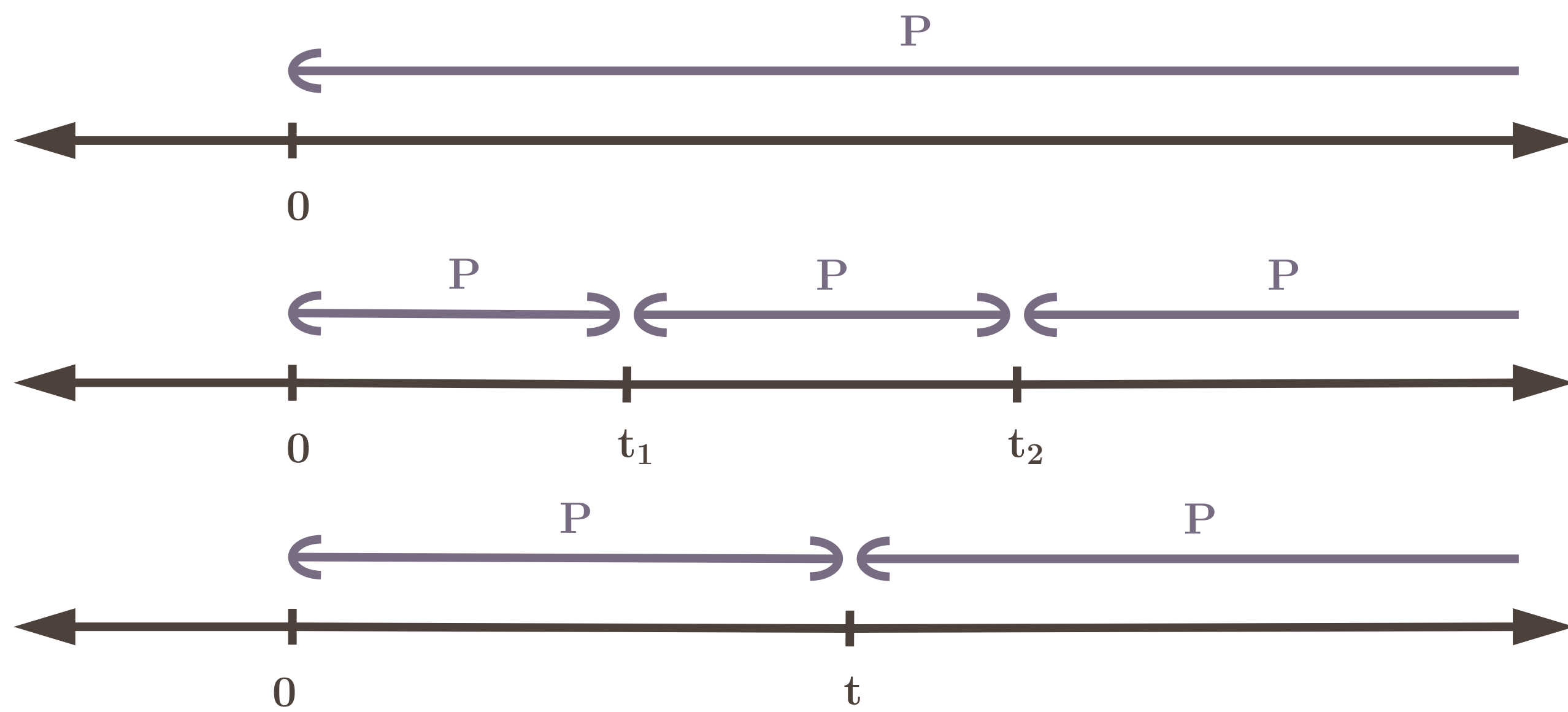
- $\Diamond_{(t_1, t_2)} P_2(\vec{\tau}_2)$
- $\Box_{(0, s)} P_1(\vec{\tau}_1)$
- $P_1(\vec{\tau}_1) \mathcal{U}_{(t_1, t_2)} P_2(\vec{\tau}_2)$



Examples

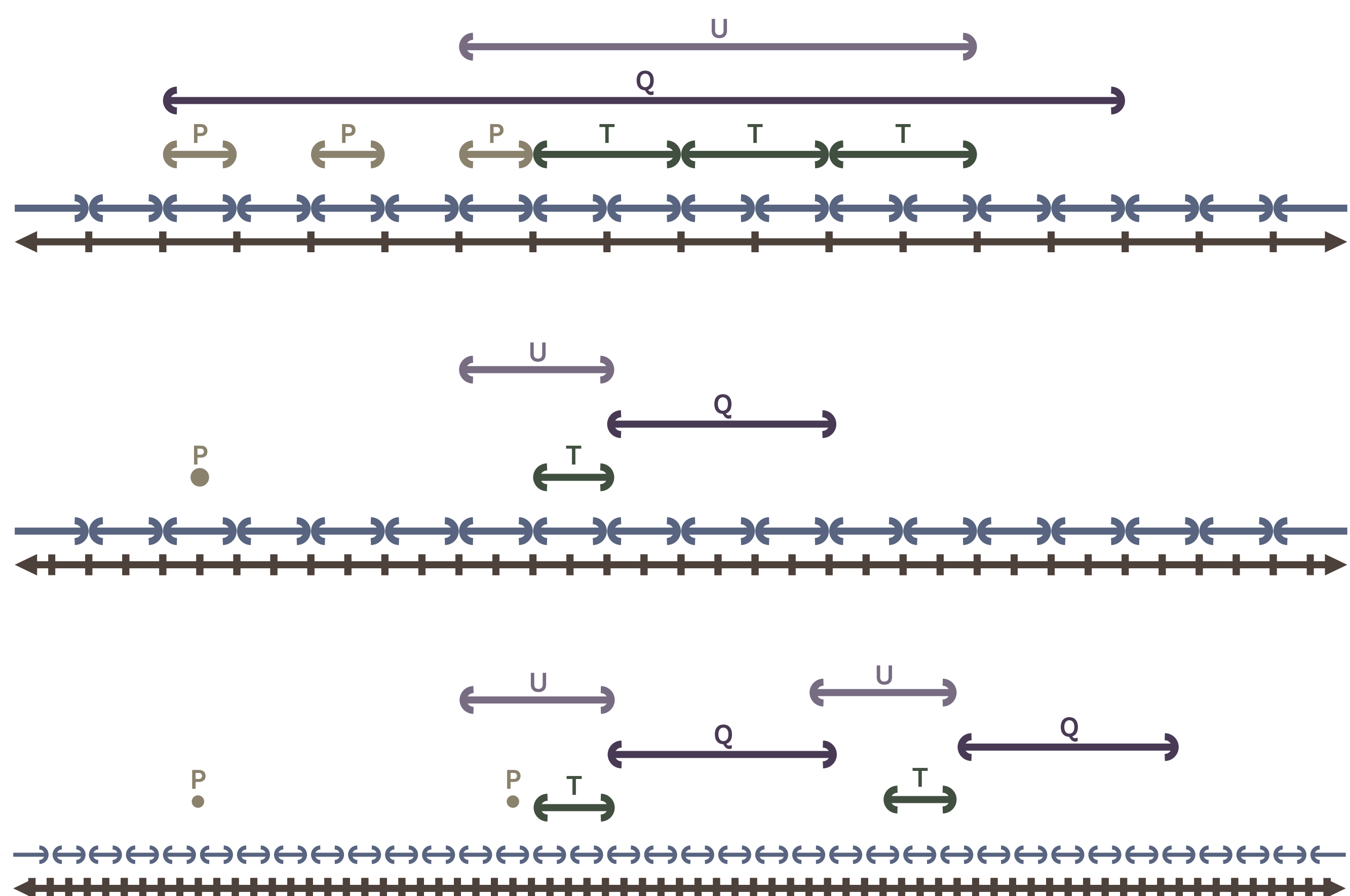
Do pointwise repairs always exist?

$$\Pi_2 = \{\perp \leftarrow \Box_{(0, \infty)} P\}, \quad \mathcal{D}_2 = \{P@ (0, \infty)\}$$



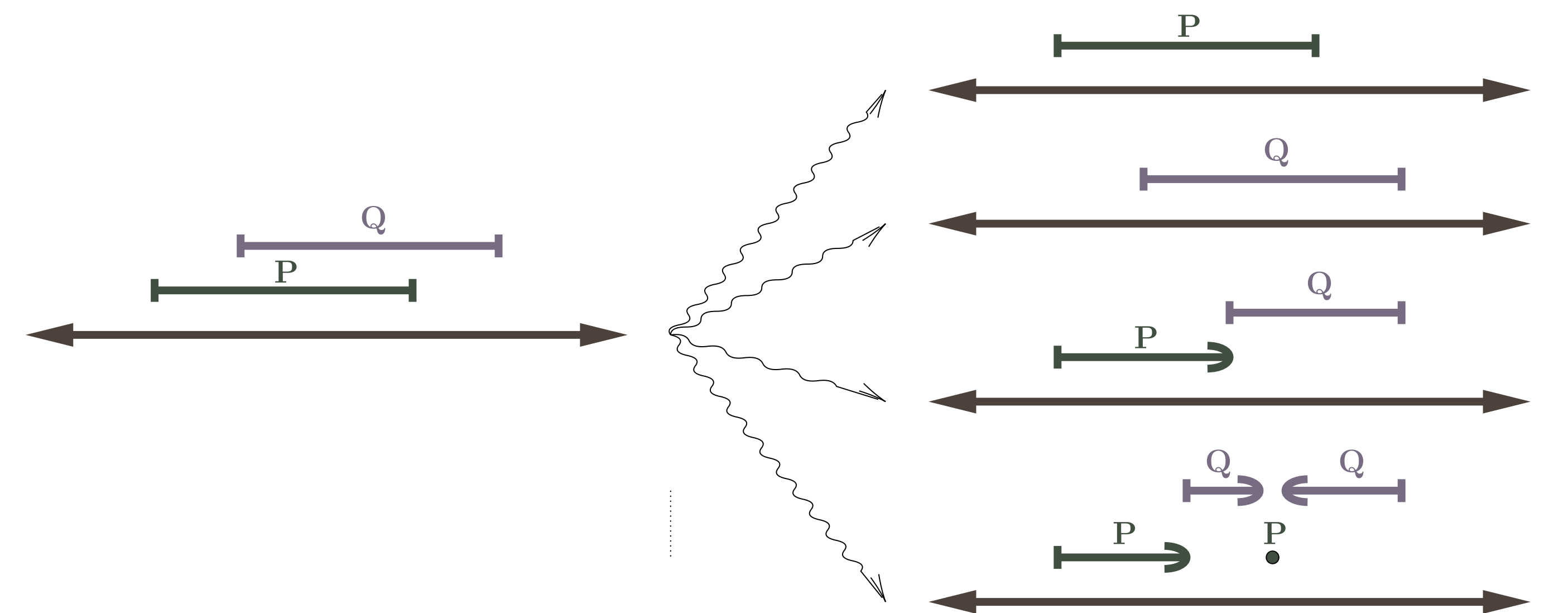
Let us compute a pointwise repair!

$$\begin{aligned} \Pi_3 = \{ & Q \leftarrow \Diamond_{(6,9)} P, U \leftarrow \Diamond_{(4,6)} P, T \leftarrow \Diamond_{(5,6)} P, \\ & \perp \leftarrow Q \wedge U, \perp \leftarrow Q \wedge T, \\ & \perp \leftarrow P \wedge \Diamond_{\{4\}} P, \perp \leftarrow P \wedge \Diamond_{\{1,3\}} P \} \\ \mathcal{D}_3 = \{ & P@ (0, 1), P@ (2, 3), P@ (4, 5) \} \end{aligned}$$



Pointwise Repair

$$\Pi_1 = \{\perp \leftarrow P \wedge Q\}, \quad \mathcal{D}_1 = \{P@ [0, 3], Q@ [1, 4]\}$$



Pointwise repair computation algorithm for datalogMTL[◇]

Algorithm 1: PRepair[◇]($\Pi, \mathcal{D}$)

Input: A datalogMTL[◇] program Π and a dataset $\mathcal{D}$

Output: A pointwise repair $\mathcal{R}$ of $\mathcal{D}$ w.r.t. Π

```

1  $\mathcal{D}' := \text{Discretize}(\mathcal{D}, \text{gcd}(\Pi, \mathcal{D}))$ 
2  $\mathcal{R} := \emptyset$  and  $S := \emptyset$ 
3 foreach  $P(\vec{c})@_{\iota} \in \mathcal{D}'$  do
4   if  $\mathcal{R} \cup \{P(\vec{c})@_{\iota}\}$  is  $\Pi$ -consistent then  $\mathcal{R} := \mathcal{R} \cup \{P(\vec{c})@_{\iota}\}$ ;
5   else if  $\iota$  is not punctual then  $S := S \cup \{P(\vec{c})@_{\iota}\}$ ;
6 repeat
7   pick  $\mathcal{V} \in S$ ,  $P(\vec{c})@_{\iota} \in \mathcal{V}$ , and  $t \in \iota$ ;
8    $\mathcal{V} := \mathcal{V} \div \{P(\vec{c})@_{\iota}\}$ ;
9   if  $\mathcal{R} \cup \{P(\vec{c})@_t\}$  is  $\Pi$ -consistent then
10     $\mathcal{R} := \mathcal{R} \cup \{P(\vec{c})@_t\}$ ;
11     $S := S \div \{\mathcal{V}\}$ ;
12    if  $\bigcup S$  is not a  $(\Pi, \mathcal{R})$ -dataset then
13      foreach  $\mathcal{V}' \in S$  do  $\mathcal{V}' := \text{Discretize}(\mathcal{V}', \text{gcd}(\Pi, \mathcal{R}))$ ;
14 until  $S$  is empty;
15 return  $\mathcal{R}$ 

```

Conclusion and Future Work

- ✓ Solving the existence problem of pointwise repairs for datalogMTL[◇]
- ✓ (Incomplete) pointwise repair computation algorithm for a fragment of datalogMTL
- ✓ Decision procedure for existence of pointwise repairs in datalogMTL[◇]
 - ! characterisation for the (non-)existence of pointwise repairs
 - ! investigate the complexity of the existence problem